



Family Advocacy Annual Program Update

2013 Online

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Mission: USAG Picatinny Arsenal provides effective and efficient installation capabilities and services that support the Joint Center of Excellence for Armaments and Munitions enabling continued firepower dominance by the United States Military and sustaining a community in which Service Members, Families, and Civilians will thrive.

Vision: Picatinny Arsenal, recognized within IMCOM as the Army's Home in Northern New Jersey and a Team of professionals, provides consistent, quality services and infrastructure that are force multipliers in supported organization mission accomplishment and materially enhance Service Member, Family, and Civilian well-being and readiness.

The Army's Home in Northern New Jersey



The Family Advocacy Program

Family Advocacy Program (FAP)

A program designed to address prevention, identification, evaluation, treatment, rehabilitation, follow-up, and reporting of family violence. FAPs consist of coordinated efforts designed to prevent and intervene in cases of family distress, and to promote healthy family life.

Program Services include:

- Prevention Efforts
- Early Identification
 - Intervention
- Support for Victims
- Treatment for Abusers



FAP Services Eligibility Criteria

- Married military couples presenting with an incident
- Non-married couples with one military member that share a child in common
- Former spouse of military member
- Current or former intimate partner (with one military member) with whom the abuser shares or have shared a common dwelling
- Self referred military couple with no reported incident

ONE MEMBER MUST ALWAYS BE MILITARY



Understanding Domestic Violence

Domestic abuse usually involves a pattern of violence and emotional and verbal abuse. Besides physical abuse, abusers may hurt their victims and maintain control over them using insults, put-downs, public humiliation and name calling. Or they may threaten violence, suicide, financial deprivation or to take away the children. These tactics are meant to silence victims so that they're afraid to seek help. Underlying all domestic abuse is the abuser's need to feel powerful and in control of another person's behavior and actions.

Although the **Department of Defense** has made it clear that domestic abuse within military families is not acceptable and will not be tolerated, abuse continues to damage military families. While being in the military **does not** cause abuse, the demands of military life may increase the risk of domestic abuse within some families. These demands include:

1. High levels of stress created by the cycle of deployment and reintegration
2. Frequent relocation that separates military families from social support systems
3. Economic dependence of many military spouses



Domestic Violence

An offense under the United States Code, the Uniform Code of Military Justice, or State law involving the use, attempted use, or threatened use of force or violence against a person, or the violation of a lawful order issued for the protection of a person, who is:

1. A current or former spouse.
2. A person with whom the abuser shares a child in common; or
3. A current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.

(DoDI 6400.06, Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated

Personnel,



Domestic Abuse

Domestic Violence or a pattern of behavior resulting in emotional/psychological abuse, economic control, and/or interference with personal liberty that is directed toward a person, who is:

1. A current or former spouse.
2. A person with whom the abuser shares a child in common; or
3. A current or former intimate partner with whom the abuser shares or has shared a common domicile.

(DoDI 6400.06, Domestic Abuse Involving DoD Military and Certain Affiliated Personnel,

20 September 2011)



Two Types of Domestic Violence Reporting

1. FAP Unrestricted Reporting Option:

Incident is presented to the Case Review Committee (CRC). Reported through the chain of command

2. FAP Restricted Reporting Option (RRO):

Restricted reports are ***not*** brought forward to the CRC and not reported to the chain of command

Specific qualifiers exist for the RRO



Unrestricted Reports

- **Law Enforcement is the 24/7 Reporting Point of Contact (RPOC). Law Enforcement can be reached at: 973-724-7273 (PAPD)/ 6666.**
- **The Family Advocacy Program Manger (FAPM) is contacted by the RPOC. The FAPM can be reach at (973) 724-3568.**



DV Restricted Report Option (RRO)

A Restricted Report can be made to:

- **The Family Advocacy Program Manager (FAPM)**
- **Victim Advocate (VA)**
- **Healthcare Provider (including FAP clinical social workers and their supervisors)**



DV Unrestricted Reporting DoD favored option

Allows victim to receive: **Protective services**

Victim services include:

- Medical treatment
- A forensic examination
- Advocacy services
- Clinical counseling
- Pastoral Counseling
- Offender accountability



Restricted Reporting

Prevents:

- **Law enforcement involvement**
- **Orders of protection**
- **Command involvement**

Purpose:

- **Allows the victim to control the release of information.**
- **Maintains anonymity.**
- **Creates planning time.**



Referrals

- **Services are dependent upon the reporting option selection and the status of the victim. FAP provides short term intervention.**
- **More extensive services may require use of TRICARE for DEERS enrollee's or for Non-DEERS are referral to their insurance provider or community resources.**



Community Victim Advocacy Services

- **Safety planning , follow-up services, support including appropriate referrals.**
- **Accompaniments, upon request, to medical, legal/court, and chain of command appointments.**
- **Linkages to education and awareness training.**



Domestic Violence Victim Advocacy Services

**DV VA services are available from Jersey
Battered Women's Service.**

**Child victims receive advocacy from the
New Jersey Division of Youth and Family
Services.**



DV Restricted Reporting Option Requirements

RRO limits communications to those in the protective sphere. It is negated if the victim

discusses the domestic abuse incident to the

offender or other mandated reporter or if children

were present during at the time of the incident. The

RRO does not change the obligation for mandated

reporters.



FASOR Definition Adult (Intimate Partner) Physical Abuse

A. The non-accidental use of physical force. Physical force includes, but is not limited to, pushing; shoving; slapping; grabbing; poking; hair-pulling; scratching; pinching; restraining; shaking; throwing; biting; kicking; hitting with fist; hitting with a stick, strap, or other object; scalding; burning; poisoning; stabbing; applying force to throat; cutting off air supply; holding under water; using a weapon.



FASOR Definition Adult (Intimate Partner) Physical Abuse AND

- **B. Significant impact on the intimate partner involving ANY of the following:**
 - **1. Any physical injury (including, but not limited to, pain that lasts at least four hours, bruises, cuts, sprains, broken bones, loss of consciousness).**
 - **2. Reasonable potential for more than inconsequential physical injury given the degree of force used and the physical environment in which acts occurred.**
 - **3. More than inconsequential fear reaction**



Signs of Domestic Violence

- **Fear of one's spouse or of ending the relationship**
- **Physical abuse, including grabbing, pinching, shoving or hitting**
- **Emotional abuse (put-downs, embarrassment, or humiliation in private or in front of others)**
- **Social isolation (not being allowed to see or talk to relatives or friends)**
- **Threats of violence against the victim, the victim's children or people the victim loves**
- **Unexplained bruises or injuries**
- **Increased or unexplained absences from work**
- **Harassing phone calls at work or at home**
- **Withdrawal from friends, family or fellow service members**

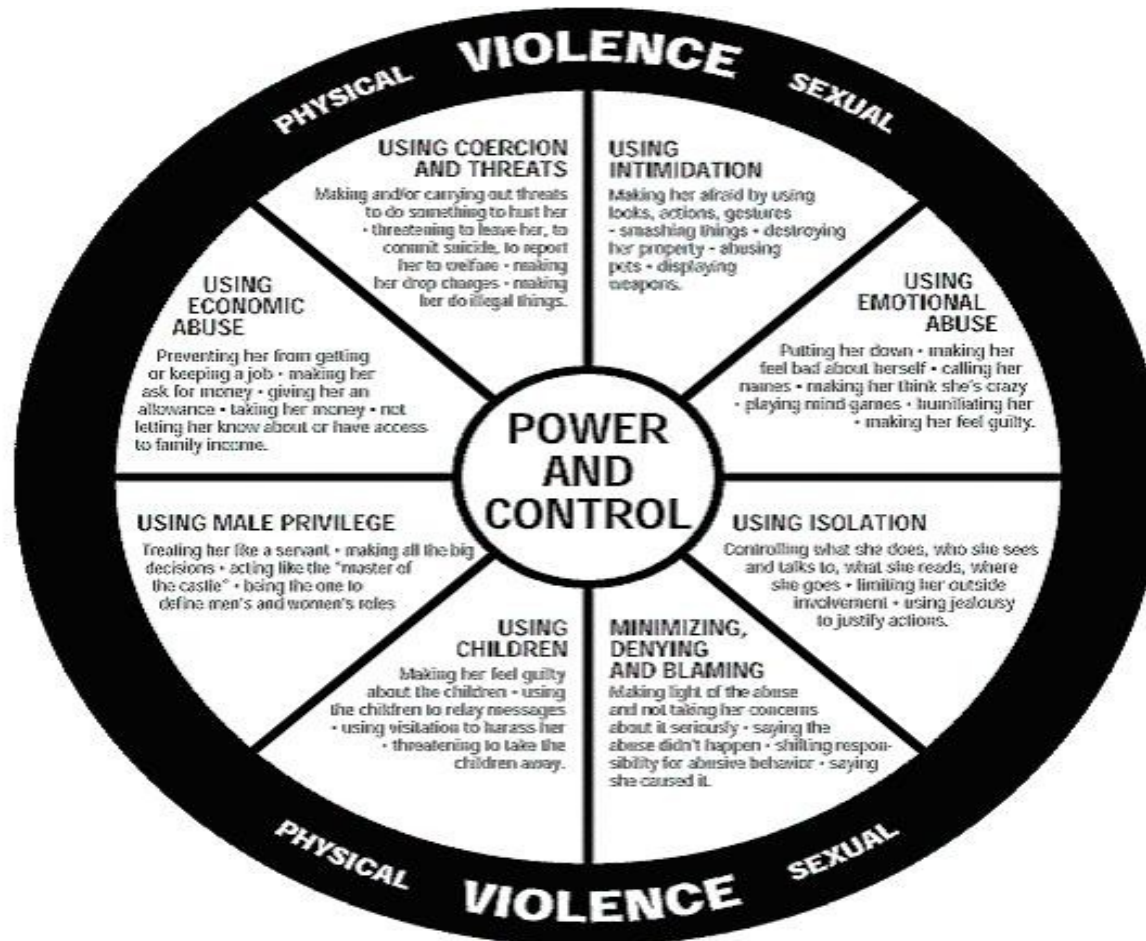


Common Misconceptions of Domestic Abuse

- **Men are always the abuser.**
- **Women are always the victim.**
- **Domestic violence occurs in only certain ethnic, racial, or socioeconomic groups.**
- **Strong religious beliefs will prevent battering.**
- **“Battered women” are usually uneducated and have few job skills.**
- **Drinking and/or drug abuse cause battering.**
- **A batterer does not love their partner.**



Duluth Model





Modified Duluth Model

MILITARY POWER AND CONTROL WHEEL



Produced and distributed by:



NATIONAL CENTER
on Domestic and Sexual Violence
training • consulting • advocacy
6612 Saco Creek Blvd. • Austin, Texas 78756
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Developed from:
Domestic Abuse Intervention Project
202 Tully Street, Suite 200
Durham, NC 27602
215.722.4134



Child Exposure to Domestic Violence

Exposing a child to incident(s) of domestic violence

may fall under *child emotional abuse* or *child*

***neglect*, depending on the level of exposure and**

nature of the incident(s). Some incidents may

qualify for one or both types of allegation(s).



Child Exposure to Domestic Violence

Child neglect (exposure to physical hazards) would generally include a child witnessing and directly involved in a domestic incident with actual or potential for injury to the child.

Child emotional abuse would include a child exposed to environments with domestic violence, primarily verbal, which impact the child's psychological well-being.



Four Types of Child Abuse



Physical/Maltreatment

Sexual

Emotional

Neglect

DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROJECT
202 East Superior Street
Duluth, Minnesota 55802
218-722-2781
www.duluth-model.org



Defining Child Abuse

The DoD defines child abuse as injury to, maltreatment of, or neglect of a child so that the child's welfare is harmed or threatened. For the FAP to be involved, alleged victims of child abuse or neglect must be under age eighteen or, if older, be incapable of self-support due to physical or mental incapacity and in the legal care of a service member or military family member. Child abuse generally falls into one of the following four categories:

- **Neglect.** This includes the failure to provide for a child's basic needs.
- **Physical abuse.** This is defined as physical harm to a child by actions such as punching, beating, kicking, biting, shaking, throwing, stabbing, choking, hitting or burning.
- **Sexual abuse.** This includes sexual activity toward or involving a child.
- **Emotional abuse.** This includes a pattern of behaviors that have a negative effect on the child's psychological well-being, including constant criticism, threats and rejection.



Child Abuse: Who is Most at Risk?

There is no definite way to determine if a child will be abused, as every family situation is different. For example, a single, young mother with very little support might be an extremely attentive and devoted parent, or she might become overwhelmed with the responsibilities of parenting alone.

- Although there is no definitive checklist, the following circumstances could put a child at greater risk for abuse:
 - 1. Infants born prematurely with ongoing health problems.**
 - 2. Infants exposed to drugs or alcohol while in the womb.** This puts a child at greater risk for further abuse after birth.
 - 3. Young, isolated parents separated from their extended families and lacking other social support.**
 - 4. Families with continued or severe financial, housing or employment problems.**
 - 5. Families under extreme stress.** Mental illness, deployments, highly demanding jobs and other situations can subject families to excessive and ongoing stress.



FASOR Definition Child Physical Abuse

- **A. The non-accidental use of physical force on the part of a child's caregiver. Physical force includes, but is not limited to, spanking with hand; dropping; pushing; shoving; slapping; grabbing; poking; hair-pulling, scratching; pinching; restraining; shaking; throwing; biting; kicking; hitting with fist; hitting with a stick, strap, or other object; scalding, burning; poisoning; stabbing, applying force to throat; cutting off air supply; holding under water; or using a weapon.**

and



FASOR Definition Child Physical Abuse

B. Significant impact on the child involving ANY of the following:

- 1. More than inconsequential physical injury.**
- 2. Reasonable potential for more than inconsequential physical injury, given the degree of force used and the physical environment in which the acts occurred.**
- 3. More than inconsequential fear reaction.**



AR 608-18 Reporting Requirement Child Abuse

Child abuse allegations are reported to the
Picatinny

Arsenal Police for Investigation.

PAPD contacts the New Jersey
Division of Youth and Family Services
(DYFS). DYFS conducts home assessments.

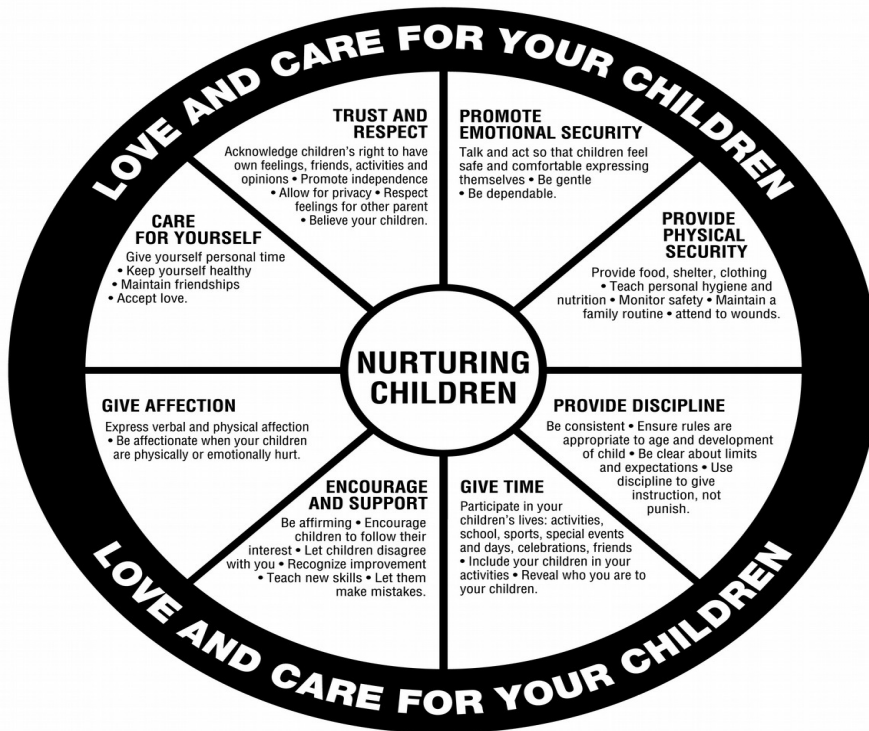
Each State writes their own definitions



New Jersey

Physical Abuse Citation: Ann. Stat. § 9:6-8.21

- Abused child' or 'abused or neglected child' means a child under age 18 whose parent, guardian, or other person having custody and control:**
- Inflicts or allows to be inflicted upon such child physical injury by other than accidental means that causes or creates a substantial risk of death, serious or protracted disfigurement, protracted impairment of physical or emotional health, or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ**



Positive ways to engage children

DOMESTIC ABUSE INTERVENTION PROJECT

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Duluth, Minnesota 55802
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www.duluth-model.org



Department of the Army Domestic Violence and Child Abuse Fatality Review,

7th Annual Report June 2011

(Summary of 2009 Data)



DV and Child FAP Fatality Review

Include the following:

Homicides

Suicides

Medical neglect

Suffocations

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS)

Fires

Drowning

Child Physical Abuse, Child Neglect

Traumatic Head Injury (Shaken Baby Syndrome)



Fatality Review Statistics

- FY 04, 18 fatalities reported on **10 of 95** installations (13 children 5 adults)
- FY05, 34 fatalities reported on **10 of 95** installations (18 children 16 adults)
- FY06, 27 fatalities reported on **13 of 95** installations (12 children 15 adults)
- FY07, 26 fatalities reported on **13 of 95** installations (14 children 12 adults)
- FY08, 37 fatalities reported on **18 of 95** installations (15 children 22 adults)
- FY09, 40 fatalities on **14 of 95** installations (17 children 23 adults)



Analysis of findings for 2009

1 (6%) of the 17 child fatalities occurred while the Soldier was deployed.

12 (71%) of the 17 child fatalities involved adults with active substance and/or behavioral health issues.

14 (82%) of the 17 child fatalities were children

under the age of four



DV Fatalities

5 (22%) of the 23 DV fatalities occurred within 6 months deployment/re-deployment.

10 (43%) of the 23 DV fatalities contained allegations of infidelity.

9 (39%) decedents and perpetrators had a significant behavior health history.

11 (48%) of the 23 DV fatalities involved persons involved with law enforcement prior to the fatal event.



Transitional Compensation

- **FY94 National Defense Authorization Act (Public Law 103-160)**
 - **Provides monetary compensation and benefits for dependents of military personnel on active duty who are separated or sentenced to total forfeiture of pay and allowances for a dependent-abuse offense**

TC, when approved, is available for up to 36 months. There is a required annual renewal process. The victim and sponsor may not resume living together. TC payments are managed by DFAS.



Community FAP Resources

- **Jersey Battered Women's Service is the Morris County DV agency**
- **The New Jersey Division of Youth and Family Services (DYFS)**
- **The Picatinny Arsenal community level two providers**



Phone Resources

- **Military OneSource**
1-800-342-9647
- **National Domestic Violence Hotline**
1-800-799-SAFE (7233)
- **Childhelp**
800-4-A-CHILD (422-4453)



Child Abuse and Domestic Abuse Links

- **Child Welfare Information Gateway**
- **Children and Domestic Violence Fact Sheets**
- **Defense Centers of Excellence**
- **Department of Justice Office for Victims of Crime**
- **Joining Forces, Joining Families**
- **Military OneSource Tips**
- **National Center on Shaken Baby Syndrome**
- **National Child Abuse Prevention Partner Organizations**
- **National Child Traumatic Stress Network (NCTSN)**
- **National Coalition Against Domestic Violence**
- **National Domestic Violence Hotline**
- **National Resource Center on Domestic Violence (NRCDV)**
- **National Survey of Children Exposed to Violence**
- **Preventing Child Abuse and Neglect: Resource Guide**
- **Rape, Abuse, and Incest National Network (RAINN)**
- **Ready.gov**
- **Safe Kids**
- **United We Serve**